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Khaled, Ahidjo hold formal talks

RIYADH, June 4 — King Khaled and President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon held a round of official talks here Monday. The session was attended on the Saudi side by Crown Prince Fahd, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, defense minister Prince Sultan, Foreign Minister Prince Saad Al-Faisal, Dr. Rashid Pharaon, special adviser, Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil, Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Al-Masoud, minister of state and member of the council of ministers, Abdul Rahman Al-Aqil, Saudi charged d'affaires in Cameroon and Ahmad Siraj, director of Asian and African affairs at the foreign ministry.

On the Cameroonian side the talks were attended by Minister for Presidential Affairs, Yadij Abdali, Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning, Yusuf Daoud, Assistant Secretary for Presidential Affairs Bello Bobal and Amino Amt, minister of tourism.

The talks dealt with "bilateral relations and international issues of common interest," according to an official announcement.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Saudi Fund for Development has extended a loan of SR 12.3 million to Cameroon to help build a road in the country. The loan agreement was signed by Sheikh Aba Al-Khalil and Yusuf Daoud. (Story on page two)



DEPARTURE: King Khaled seeing off Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo at Riyadh airport Monday. Ahidjo arrived in Jeddah later in the day.

Arab National Bank approved by Cabinet

RIYADH, June 4 (SPA) — The Council of Ministers Monday approved the establishment of the Arab National Bank, and increased the funds available to the Saudi Industrial Development Fund.

After a meeting chaired by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said the cabinet reviewed a report by Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil on the Saudi Real Estate Development Fund. In his report, Sheikh Aba Al-Khalil said that loans granted by the fund since it started operations in 1975 had reached SR33.8 billion by the end of 1978. The information minister added that the cabinet approved to increase the funds available to it.

The cabinet also stressed the need to lay down the necessary plans for the fund's operation, and stressed the need to educate the public on its operations and the necessity of repaying loans to help it expand.

Sheikh Aba Al-Khalil, in his report on the Industrial Development Fund, said that SR5 billion have been committed to 475 industrial projects. The cabinet commended the fund's operations and approved raising funds available to it by SR1 billion.

The information minister said that the cabinet approved the establishment of the Arab National Bank within the framework of its policy to "Saudize" financial institutions operating the country.

The cabinet was also briefed by Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Al-Gosaibi on the Riyadh electricity and efforts made in the last two years to improve the service. He said that generating capacity had been doubled during the period and that several foreign firms have been hired to assist with the operation, but he added that problems require further time to solve completely in view of the country's fast pace of development.

Pierre Gemayel escapes assassination attempt

BEIRUT, June 4 (AP) — Lebanese right-wing leader Pierre Gemayel narrowly escaped an assassination attempt Monday, rightist sources reported.

The sources said Gemayel suffered minor facial wounds when a remote-controlled mine exploded near his car 10 miles north of Beirut.

The 74-year-old Gemayel, leader of the right-wing Phalangist Party, was driving along the

Assad, Bakr hold unity talks
June 16

DAMASCUS, June 4 (AP) — Presidents Hafez Assad of Syria and Ahmad Hassan Bakr of Iraq are to hold unity talks in Baghdad June 16, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam announced Monday.

The planned talks, he said, will culminate in signing a formula for constitutional union between the two countries.

The two leaders will also discuss plans for merging the two wings of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, which rule Iraq and Syria, said Khaddam.

Khaddam made his statement to reporters after a meeting here with Tariq Aziz, Bakr's special envoy to Syria and member of the Iraq Revolutionary Command Council.

Aziz, who arrived Saturday, had an audience with Assad during which he delivered a personal message from Bakr.

Aziz flew home earlier in the day, carrying a reply message from Assad to Bakr.

Informal sources said the two messages dealt with joint action to bring the promised union closer to

Christian Democrats lose strength in early returns

ROME, June 4 (Agencies) — Computer projections from early returns in Italy's general election showed the major parties, the Christian Democrats and Communists, losing ground and small centrist parties scoring modest gains.

If confirmed, an indecisive result in the two-day election could plunge Italy into another lengthy political crisis over the Communist Party's demand for cabinet posts — the issue which caused the election.

One public opinion institute, Dora, said on the basis of votes for the Senate from 67 out of 76,466 voting districts that the Christian Democrats were losing 0.5 per cent of their votes obtained in the 1976 election and the Communists were losing 3.1 per cent.

"There has been a swing to the center," prominent Socialist Enrico Manca said. "The big parties have been punished."

Computer forecasts by a second public opinion institute, Demoskopos, also showed the Christian Democrats and Communists losing ground.

If correct, the Christian Democratic drop from 38.9 per cent in the last general election in June, 1976, to 38.4 per cent, would be a major surprise.

Polls had predicted the ruling party, which has governed Italy at the head of coalitions since 1945, would pick up 43.5 per cent of the present vote. But according to Dora, the Communists were dropping from 33.98 per cent of the vote for the Senate in 1976 to 30.7 per cent.

The Socialists, a pivotal force in Italian politics in third place, was making a marginal gain of 0.2 per cent to 10.4 per cent.

Modest gains in the computer predictions went to the left-of-center Social Democrats, up 1.1 per cent to 4.9 per cent of the vote, right-of-center Republicans, up 0.9 per cent to 3.6 per cent and the right-of-center Liberals, up 0.8 per cent to 2.2 per cent.

Regardless of the projected small drop in their vote, Christian Democratic leaders got ready for long negotiations to form a new government as Italy completed the two-day election Monday.

One Christian Democratic leader, Carlo Donati-Cattin, said he and others had made preliminary contacts with other parties.

Gemayel's son Amin, member of parliament and the Phalangist Party's politburo escaped a similar assassination attempt last May when a booby-trapped power pole exploded near his car.

nary contact with other parties seeking to put together a majority without the Communists. Premier Giulio Andreotti said his caretaker minority government may have to stay on through the summer "so that a solid new administration can be organized.

Threatened terrorist attacks failed to materialize on the first day of voting Sunday, and Italians from the Alps to the island of Sicily cast their ballots in peace.

Troops and police maintained a close watch on the 76,466 voting districts. Only a few minor disturbances and scattered arrests were reported.

Iraq denies massing troops against Iran

BAGHDAD, June 4 (Agencies) — Iraqi officials Monday dismissed reports from Tehran of troop concentrations on the Iraqi side of the frontier opposite Iran's main oil-producing area where more than 200 people have died in clashes in the past week.

Senior government and Baath Party officials said that it was Iraqi policy to contain trouble in the sensitive area at the head of Gulf, not foment it.

Last week's clashes were between Iranian government forces and local people in the area around Khorramshahr which is populated mainly by ethnic Arabs and is known on this side of the frontier as Arabistan.

The officials said Iraqi policy was one of non-interference in the affairs of other states. But they said there was concern here that the Iranian revolutionary government had intervened far more forcibly against the Arabs than against other ethnic groups nourishing nationalist ambitions like the Kurds, Azerbaijanis, and Turkomans.

Asked if Iraq had any claims to Arabistan, one official said: "Iraq has no ambitions in that area. But we are interested in the security of the area."

In Ahwaz, meanwhile, the governor-general of the Khuzestan province Monday claimed that "counter-revolutionary Arabs" fighting government forces had secret contacts with Dr. George Habash, leader of the Popular

The first-day turnout was 72 per cent of the 42 million registered voters, compared to 76.3 on the first day in 1976. The drop was attributed to early summer weather, the third installment of the immensely popular "holocaust," fear of terrorism and lack of interest.

The elections were held two years ahead of schedule because the Communists pulled out of a five-party alliance supporting the Christian Democrats in parliament. The Communists walked out after the ruling party rejected their demand for cabinet seats.

Dayan told newsmen at Cairo airport he had learned that Sadat wanted to see him only after landing in his executive jet. He had no idea why the meeting was arranged, Dayan said.

Neither the patch-eyed Israeli minister nor Sadat talked to reporters here after their meeting, and Dayan helicopter straight back to Cairo.

This is Dayan's first visit to Cairo since Israel was founded, and he said "this is something we looked forward to for a long time, of course."

But he and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali immediately started diametrically opposed views on the main elements of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. Talks on Palestinian autonomy are to resume in Alexandria next Sunday.

Dayan, however, said he would not go into the autonomy issue while here. He and Ghali were to decide on details of the policy of open borders which their leaders agreed upon in El Arish.

Dayan cited the establishment of border crossing points and the use of an air corridor between the two countries, and also the issue of Egyptians in El Arish who used to work in Israel, and Israelis who used to fish in waters now controlled by Egypt.

"We hope... to find the right solution to these urgent problems so we can start implementation of hopefully friendly relations," Dayan said.

Dayan came to Cairo one day after he voted against the establishment of a new Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank during a cabinet meeting in Jerusalem.

"This position," he said, "was an illustration of the democracy in Israel and we accept the view of the majority." But on the settlements issue in general, Dayan said Israel would continue to pursue what he said was "its right to build there."

He repeated the known opening position of Israel as it goes into the autonomy talks — no establishment of a Palestinian state; Jerusalem to remain the united capital of Israel, and the full right to establish settlements.

Asked about this, Ghali replied: "I disagree completely with the point of view of Mr. Dayan, but in spite of these basic differences I believe that through negotiations and more negotiations, we will overcome all difficulties."

Dayan too held out the hope that after starting from extreme positions the two sides could reach compromise. He pointed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty

Sadat, Dayan meet on Palestine issue

ISMAILIA, June 4 (Agencies)

— Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and President Anwar Sadat discussed Monday the forthcoming round of talks on Palestinian autonomy and the establishment of open borders between their two countries.

Egyptian officials gave no details of the one hour meeting at Sadat's new house near the Suez Canal here. Dayan helicopter to Ismailia shortly after arriving on his first visit to Cairo.

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The Egyptian resolution, which has not yet acquired the status of a conference document, already has been made available to a number of countries sympathetic to its cause. Substantial African support for the Egyptians is assured, the Egyptian delegate said.

The Egyptian move took shape after Iraq, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization had circulated, as a conference document, a resolution seeking Egypt's suspension for inclusion on the conference agenda. It is expected they will try to refer the question to the nonaligned conference scheduled to meet in Havana in September.

On Sunday the leadership of the ruling parties of Algeria and Syria agreed to work together for the exclusion of Egypt from the Havana summit.

A joint communique issued at the end of a visit to Algiers by leading officials of Syria's Baath Party said the two parties agreed "to seek the suspension of the Egyptian regime from the nonaligned movement and all its organisms" in retaliation for signing the document with Israel.

"This position," he said, "was an illustration of the democracy in Israel and we accept the view of the majority." But on the settlements issue in general, Dayan said Israel would continue to pursue what he said was "its right to build there."

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Dayan too held out the hope that after starting from extreme positions the two sides could reach compromise. He pointed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty

as the basis for the negotiations.

"The notion of single solution tends to set us back due to a waste of time and energy in arguments about whether nuclear power or solar energy or something else is the appropriate solution."

Schlesinger said reduced temperatures, less acceleration in automobiles and curtailment of amenities might be useful reminders of the oil problems facing the West.

But there would have to be a substantial increase in investment to adjust to a world in which oil was no longer cheaply available and high-cost alternative tech-

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will arise," Begin said. "The welcomed process of peace making, under the term of the treaty will not be delayed."

Begin also vowed to continue Jewish settlement in occupied territory, and renewed his opposition to the creation of a Palestinian state.

He also appealed to President Carter to seek greater Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union when he meets Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna.

Begin's speech Sunday night opened the three-day national convention of his Herut Party, which is to elect the party's main decision-making bodies.

Egypt acts to stay in nonaligned group

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka June 4 (Agencies) — Egypt countered Arab efforts to suspend it from the Arab League and the Islamic Conference organization with little opposition. Some Third World governments were believed to plan a counter-offensive to stop a similar suspension of Egypt from the nonaligned group and the Organization of African Unity despite the threat of a mass Arab walkout.

Meanwhile Oman one of three Arab countries not to denounce Egypt's treaty with Israel, Monday repeated that restoration of the legitimate rights of Palestinians was part of its Middle East policy.

Radio Oman quoted Omani Foreign Undersecretary Yousef Alawi as saying the Palestinians should also enjoy the right of self-determination.

Alawi said Oman always advocated the return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

He added that Oman did not consider Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative and the Camp David accords as negative on the whole, the radio reported.

Oman, Sudan and Somalia are the only Arab countries which have stayed from the Arab denunciation of the treaty and refused to join the Arab political and economic boycott of Egypt for signing the document with Israel.

Arab countries have already succeeded in getting Egypt suspended from the Arab League and the Islamic Conference organization with little opposition. Some Third World governments were believed to plan a counter-offensive to stop a similar suspension of Egypt from the nonaligned group and the Organization of African Unity despite the threat of a mass Arab walkout.

Schlesinger said Saudi Arabia was unlikely to increase its output beyond 12 million barrels a day.

As the market grew tighter, the degree of vulnerability — would increase, he said.

An event like Iran would be more devastating five or six years from now, when there was nothing to cushion a shortfall, as there was this time, he said.

If the Americans begin to introduce new technologies, if they were more efficient in the use of energy, they could retain the fundamentals of their lifestyle," he added.

If we fail to make these adaptations, if we go along willy-nilly depending upon the invisible hand or something else to deliver us, then the problems will be deeper, and I think that we will discover a more rapid acceleration of inflation to adjust to a world in which oil was no longer cheaply available and high-cost alternative tech-

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Kingdom mulls higher oil output, MEES reports

BAHRAIN, June 4 (R) — Saudi Arabia might increase its oil production and prices, the well-informed "Middle East Economic Survey" (MEES) quoted an authoritative Saudi source as saying.

"There is a possibility of an increase in both production and prices," but no decision has yet been taken, the source told the oil industry journal which is published in Nicosia.

MEES said the source was commenting on recent reports that Saudi Arabia might increase output by 500,000 barrels a day (mbd) to 9 mbd and be prepared to see prices raised to \$17 to \$18 a barrel.

The journal also reported that Saudi Arabia had increased the price of its Berri crude to \$1.40 a barrel to \$17.87, effective from May 16.

The increase puts the light, high-grade Berri crude premium on a par with that of Abu Dhabi crude from the Murban field, the journal said.

Outlook for developers said poor

Paper sees slump in Riyadh land values

a survey published by "Al-Jazirah" newspaper Monday.

The paper quotes real estate agents as saying that housing provided by government departments and Riyadh University have sharply reduced demand for land for expatriate housing while extensive land grants from the Municipality have decreased buying of land by low-income groups.

But there remains some disagreements whether the fall in land prices and rents is temporary or permanent.

The slump, which has caused landowners to divest themselves of Riyadh property, is the second to hit the capital's highly volatile property market, the paper said.

The first decline in land purchases occurred in 1976, when the Real Estate Development Fund

Riyadh paper says

OPEC to view guarantees of crude for Third World

JEDDAH, June 4 — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to study a proposal to guarantee supplies of crude oil and natural gas to developing countries, sources in Riyadh have told "Al-Riyadh" newspaper.

According to an OPEC official, the oil exporters will "draw up an immediate solution to the problem."

The official said that represen-

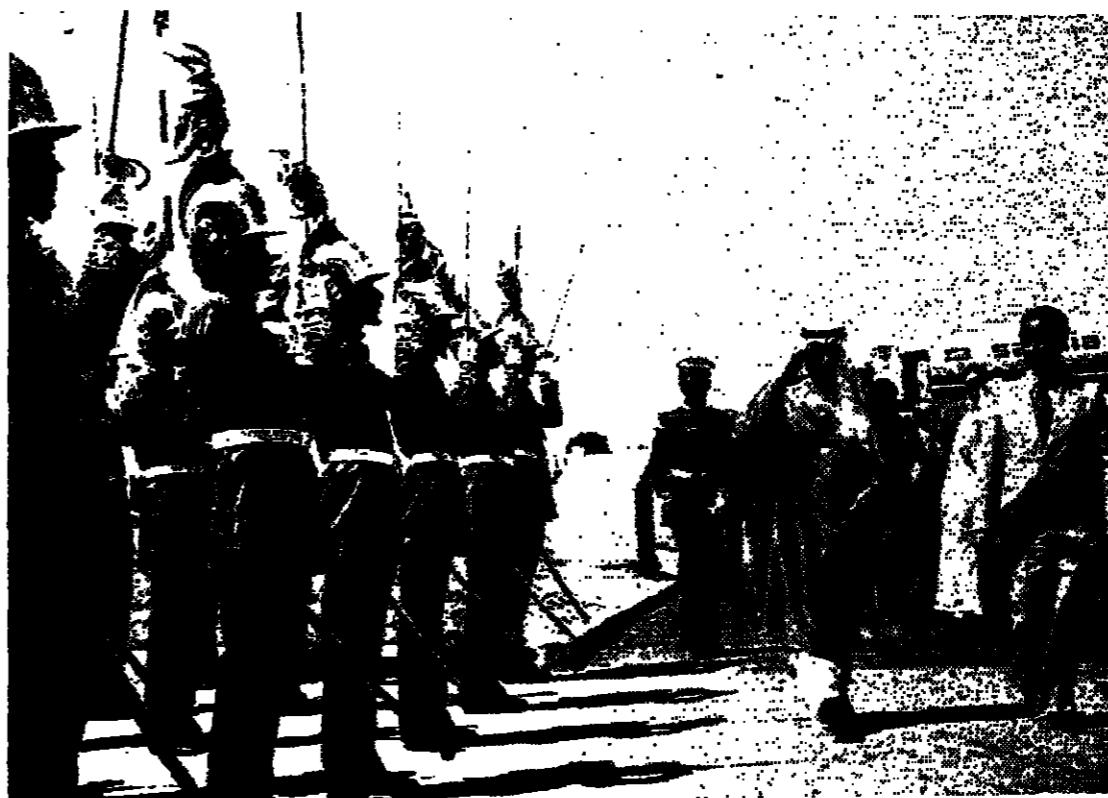
tatives of Third World countries had approached OPEC, complaining of "enormous difficulties in securing their hydrocarbon requirements".

OPEC's solution will be to provide "even" supplies to Third World countries by eliminating profiteering by oil companies, the official said. He did not elaborate.

"OPEC is acutely disturbed by the speculation of oil companies in the current oil market", the official said.

Many OPEC countries make government-to-government sales to developing countries. Saudi Arabia has guaranteed oil supplies agreements with such customers as South Korea and Taiwan.

The move follows Sunday's unsatisfactory conclusion of the UNCTAD IV conference between industrial and developing states, where the question of oil supplies and prices was not discussed in full session.



HONOR : A helmeted guard of honor salutes Interior Minister Prince Naif on his arrival in Tunisia on an official visit. Tunisian Interior Minister Dzawi Hanafiya is at right.

After ulema complaints

Naif acts to clean up Riyadh

JEDDAH, June 4 — Evidence of a new attempt to curb blatant violations of tradition and Islamic practice in the capital has appeared in a letter from Interior Minister Prince Naif to Prince Sattam, the deputy governor of Riyadh.

According to a report in "Al-Riyadh" newspaper Monday, the letter details "blatant abuses" in the capital and follows complaints to Prince Naif by Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, a leading religious scholar and chairman of the Department of Religious Guidance, Legal Rulings and Propagation of the faith.

The letter also condemned the prominence given to dog food in supermarkets. Dogs are generally considered repugnant in Muslim countries.

Korean laborers should also be prevented from knocking at doors on the pretense of seeking a glass of water. "Some of them may have evil intentions," the letter said.

ally called Mutawwim.

The letter also condemned the practices condemned in Prince Naif's letter include:

— unsuitably dressed foreign women shopping or eating out in public;

— the ostentatious wearing of crosses;

— use of foreign names for Saudi shops and establishments;

— shops and supermarkets playing loud music and western songs;

— Muslims loitering outside mosques or in the streets at times, when they ought to be praying;

— failure to attend the mosque at all.

Prince Naif also complained that a number of streets and residential areas were not being policed by members of the Society for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice — generally called Mutawwim.

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prominence given to dog food in supermarkets. Dogs are generally considered repugnant in Muslim countries.

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prevented from knocking at doors on the pretense of seeking a glass of water. "Some of them may have

evil intentions," the letter said.

Fund extends Cameroon

SR12m loan for highway

The Cameroon government building a 30-kilometer highway to connect the town of Fada in the outlying areas. The project cost \$12.3 million to help build a road. The loan, which was signed Monday, brings total Saudi loans to Cameroon to \$118.2 million.

The agreement was signed by Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil, minister of finance and national economy and chairman of the fund, and Yusuf Dawood, Cameroon minister of economic affairs and planning who is in the delegation of visiting President Aïdjo.

In Jeddah Monday, Islam

Development Bank President Ahmad Muhammad Ali signed

agreement to finance imports of 2.73 million worth of fertilizer for Mali. Mali's Ambassador Sa

Muhammad Yusuf signed

behalf of his government.

Fahd receives U.S. officials

RIYADH, June 4 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd received at his office here Monday Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.). The senator also met Prince Saud, minister of foreign affairs.

Later on Prince Saud received

George Sherman, public affairs adviser for Near East Affairs at the Department of State. The meeting was attended by Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri, deputy minister for political affairs.

Increasingly, too, government departments and universities have been either allocating land or providing housing for their staff.

If this trend continues, Riyadh

might face a sharp oversupply of

housing next year as companies

house their own personnel. For

instance, the University of Riyadh

is expected to vacate nearly 100

residential blocks — some as large

as the downtown Batha Buildings

— when students move to hostels

at the new campus.

Further, the number of foreign

laborers and employees is going

down and the need for expatriate

housing will not be as great as in

previous years.

The paper made a special mention

of the projects of Saudi Real

Estate Company and described them as "decisive" in meeting demand.

But schemes now going up are

likely to create a considerably

oversupply in housing, which may

last for the next three years.

Passport officials to give blood

RIYADH, June 4 (SPA) — Deputy Interior Minister for

Passports and Civil Status Matouq will lead his

Damman office personnel giving blood Tuesday.

The ministry and security forces are

to give blood in a campaign which began

last Tuesday, when Minister Prince Naif and Deputy Minister

Prince Ahmad themselves donated blood.

Children's library opens in Riyadh

RIYADH, June 4 (SPA) — A children's library was

opened here Monday by Prince Khaled ibn Fahd ibn Khaled,

deputy minister of education.

Taiwan releases PVC to Kingdom

TAIPEI, June 4 — Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs

has approved a request from the Formosa Plastics Corp. to

export 1,500 tons of PVC resin to Saudi Arabia. Exports had

been suspended for domestic use.

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Spain minister flies for talks in Mauritania

MADRID, June 4 (Agencies) — Spanish Foreign Minister Mariano Oreja left for Nouakchott Monday on an official visit and for talks with the new leaders of Mauritania.

Oreja was scheduled to meet the Mauritanian President, Mahmoud Ould Ahmad Louli, Premier Muhammad Khouna Ould Haidalla, and Foreign Minister Ahmad Ould Abdullah during his four days in Nouakchott.

Spanish officials said at the top of Oreja's agenda for discussion were fishing facilities for Spanish vessels operating off Mauritania and the question of the former Spanish Sahara, ceded to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975.

Mauritania's military rulers named a new president and a new premier Sunday in government changes which followed the death of Prime Minister Ahmad Boucif in a plane crash last Sunday and months of squabbling within the army leadership.

There was no immediate sign that the new leaders would tackle Mauritania's guerrilla war over the Western Sahara or its difficult relations with its powerful neighbors, Morocco and Algeria.

Iraq said harassing Adenis

ADEN, June 4 (R) — Iraqi security authorities have surrounded the South Yemeni Embassy in Aden and harassed its staff, the official Aden News Agency said Monday.

The report followed South Yemeni charges that Iraqi security men at the Iraqi Embassy here had killed an Iraqi professor at his house on Saturday night.

The agency said the alleged killers of the professor, Toufic Ashdi, took refuge at the Iraqi Embassy and that South Yemeni demanded their handover to stand trial.

On Sunday, a Foreign Ministry statement said Foreign Minister Muhammad Saleh Mutea summoned the Iraqi ambassador to protest against "the criminal act which violated South Yemen's sovereignty and security."



King Hussein

Hussein off to Algeria; to discuss Middle East

AMMAN, June 4 (Agencies) — King Hussein flew to Algeria Monday for a four-day state visit at the invitation of President Benjedid Chadli.

Hussein is to go to France for the Paris Air Show and then to fly to London on a private visit.

Official sources here said that, in Algeria, Hussein will discuss the Middle East situation and differences between Algeria and Morocco over the former Spanish Sahara.

Chadli and Hussein are expected to discuss means of achieving common Arab action to face the current situation, the Jordan news agency said.

King Hussein is keen on restoring and preserving Arab solidarity and during the last 18 months he has visited many Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and the Gulf states.

To invade Uganda

Sudan will apparently deny Amin base

KAMPALA, June 4 (AP) — Sudan has pledged to prevent deposed Ugandan leader Idi Amin from using its southern territory as a springboard to attack Uganda's regime, the "Uganda Times" reported Monday.

The newspaper, quoting Ugandan officials, said the assurance was given last week in Khartoum during talks with Sudanese officials.

The officials reportedly said denied allegations that "Sudan is behind Amin" and added that Sudan hoped "the government

will put this position of hostility to an end and maintain brotherly relations."

Sudan, which borders northern Uganda, has had strained relations with Uganda's seven-week old government, primarily over allegations of mistreatment of Uganda Muslims by the Tanzanian Army and soldiers of the new provisional government of President Yusufi Lule.

The two countries have not come to the stage of violent confrontation, but a tense air prevailed Saturday when Tanzanian-Ugandan forces

مكتبة الأهل

UAE council meeting canceled; crisis seen

ABU DHABI, June 4 (AP) — The Supreme Council of Rulers of the United Arab Emirates failed to meet as scheduled Sunday following speculation of a cabinet crisis.

The council, the highest decision-making body of the seven-member federation, was to review the cabinet list of Premier-designate Sheikh Rashed Bin Said Al-Maktoum.

But sources close to Sheikh Rashed, who is also ruler of Dubai, the federation's second largest member, said UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan has disagreed over one ministerial appointment and the reshuffling to other portfolios.

No details were disclosed, but the sources said Sheikh Rashed has dropped the practice of tribal representation in the cabinet and chosen "men of proven ability without regard to their origin in the UAE."

Sheikh Rashed was appointed premier-designate five weeks ago to bring him closer to central power as a prelude to solving the federation's disputes over inter-state borders and financial and military matters.

The Supreme Council last met two years ago. A meeting early this year to review Iranian developments and the Middle East situation broke up when the rulers were faced with demonstrators demanding an immediate and complete merger.

Philippines Muslim leader visiting Iran

TEHRAN, June 4 (AP) — The leader of the Philippine Moro Muslim rebels stated Monday he is visiting Iran to inform the new Islamic revolutionary leadership of his group's own Islamic revolutionary struggle.

"We wanted to tell the Iranian government the struggle we are leading in our own homeland and of the genocide campaign being waged against us by the Philippine government of President Ferdinand Marcos," Nur Misuri, the chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front said.

Misuri, who is heading a five-man delegation, met with Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan Sunday. The delegation was expected to meet Iran's top religious and revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, later during their visit.

Misuri denied he was seeking material aid from the new Iranian government to continue his group's independence struggle.

"Our program is to mobilize world support for our movement," he said.

Premier Bazargan reiterated Iran's support for the struggle of the Philippine Muslims against oppression," he said.

Misuri said his forces, consisting of 35,000 armed men, have the support of six million Philippine Muslims in their struggle for autonomy.



Idi Amin

Diplomatic ties foreseen

Bahrain ruler leaves on visit to Singapore

BAHRAIN, June 4 (R) — The Ruler of Bahrain Sheikh Issa Ben Salman Al-Khalifa, was due to leave here Monday night on a three-day state visit to Singapore.

An economic cooperation agreement is expected to be signed during the visit, further strengthening the ties between the two island states' international financial markets.

There was speculation that Bahrain and Singapore might also announce their decision to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level.

Officials said that trade and tourism had developed between the two states, particularly since Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew visited Bahrain in June last year, his first to a Gulf country.

Singapore also imports oil from Bahrain.

Telecommunications links have also been advanced with the recent introduction of a direct telephone dialling system, an important asset for the two financial centers.

In the Far East, Singapore has developed as a main market for the so-called Asian dollar.

In the Gulf Bahrain has become the center for the "Arab dollar," with more than 50 offshore banks and companies operating on the island.

Pakistan denies charges of training Afghan rebels

ISLAMABAD, June 4 (AP) — Pakistan has denied a Soviet charge that Pakistani territory was being used for training of Afghan rebels.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry Sunday described the charge as "unjustified" and expressed disappointment that the Soviet Union repeatedly made such a charge despite Pakistan's denials.

The spokesman was referring to a Tass commentary of Friday accusing Pakistan of interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs and "training saboteurs for infiltration into Afghan territory."

Pakistan had no military plans whatever against Afghanistan, the spokesman said.

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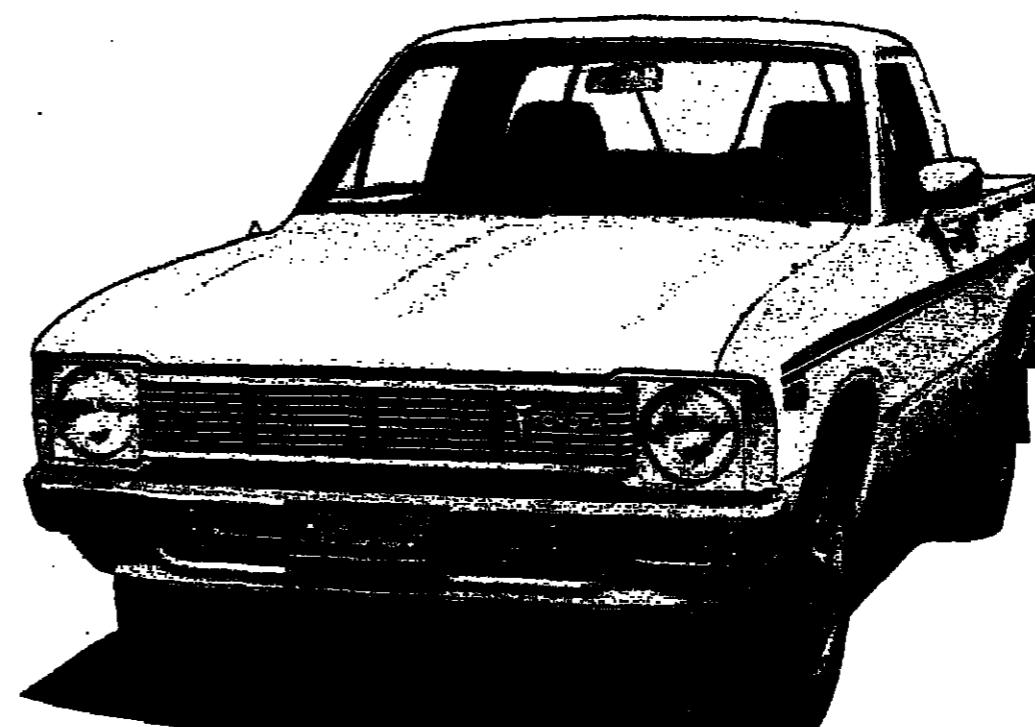
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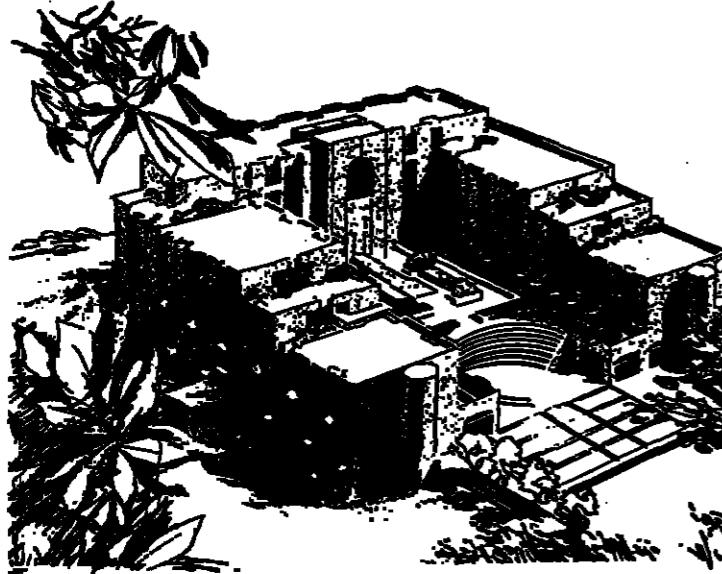
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Rallies worldwide**Spanish police kill nuclear protester**

PAMPLONA, Spain, June 4 (Agencies) — Riot police Monday charged demonstrators who threw up barricades here in protest against the killing of a young woman during an anti-nuclear demonstration Sunday.

As the police tried to break up groups of demonstrators here, factories, businesses and public services were strikebound throughout the province to protest against the killing.

Venezuelan-born Gladys del Estal Terreno, 24, was shot dead by a para-military civil guardsman during the anti-nuclear demonstration at Tudela, south of Pamplona.

Elsewhere in Europe and in the U.S. police rounded up anti-nuclear activists by the dozens

Sunday during a weekend of international civil disobedience demonstrations at nuclear power plant sites. Authorities said more than 1,000 protesters were taken into custody during the weekend.

More than 15,000 protesters poured into the Long Island, New York, community of Shoreham for a rally, and 500 policemen guarding a \$1.5 billion nuclear plant under construction nearby arrested at least 400 persons who entered the plant area.

In Spain police said the guardsman fired his submachinegun by mistake while trying to prevent demonstrators from grabbing the weapon.

Eye witnesses quoted by a newspaper in "San Sebastian" said shots rang out after a civil

guardsman who was trying to clear the street of sit-in demonstrators struck Miss Del Estal with the butt of his gun.

Miss Del Estal Terreno, who was hit in the head, was pronounced dead on arrival at hospital.

After her death demonstrators chanting "police assassins" clashed with police for more than three hours.

The local town council condemned "provocative and repressive action by the security forces" and also blamed the provincial governor general, calling for his resignation.

It also called for a general strike in protest over the killing.

Eight people were detained in later clashes between police and demonstrators in Tudela, where local authorities called for Monday's protest strike through the province.

Another 10 were arrested in Pamplona Sunday night as several thousand people tried to demonstrate outside the civil governor's office.

Local sources said the strike call was followed by large numbers of workers in factories throughout the province. Also affected were schools and public transport, while pickets called on shops to close in Pamplona.

At least 119 were arrested Sunday when they marched on the North Anna nuclear power plant near Louisa, Virginia, including one lone protester who arrived several hours early. Sheriff's deputies in southern Indiana collared about 100 of the 250 members of the Paddlewheel Alliance who used ladders to scale the fence at the Marble Hill facility.

The Indiana arrests came when about 300 persons converged on the plant on a bluff overlooking the Ohio River.

Some of the demonstrators released balloons with cards

And on one really cares

Britain's EEC race drags toward close

LONDON, June 4 (AP) — Campaigning for this week's European Parliament elections has been marked by apathy, ignorance, boredom and hostility among Britain's 40 million voters, despite weeks of high-powered debate by political leaders.

Britons are widely regarded throughout the Common Market as the most unwilling "Europeans" in the nine-nation community and Britain's domestic news agency, the Press Association, predicted Sunday that only one-third of British electors will bother to vote.

Political commentator Adam Raphael wrote in the "Observer" Sunday that the election campaign in Britain was "coming to an end not with a bang but with a groan of Saturay."

He said Britons, who voted in a general election only last month, had little enthusiasm for the election.

The election campaign has been largely ignored by the mass-circulation popular press in Britain.

In an attempt to drum up late enthusiasm the tabloid "Sunday Mirror" argued forlornly, "How can we complain about Common Market decisions if we don't take the trouble to visit our local polling station on Thursday?"

It concluded, rather lamely: "The vital thing for Britain is to vote. How you do so is less important."

Much of the effort of the Common Market's organization in Britain

tion. They were "being asked to buy an uninspiring pig on a poke from 250 largely unknown candidates whose standing compares uneasily with competing Continental political heavyweights."

Voting takes place June 7-10 throughout the Community, to elect the 410 members of the parliament, which is based in Strasbourg.

Each country has been allotted a number of seats. Until now the members have been appointed by the parliaments of the nine member states.

The election campaign has been largely ignored by the mass-circulation popular press in Britain.

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It concluded, rather lamely: "The vital thing for Britain is to vote. How you do so is less important."

Much of the effort of the Common Market's organization in Britain

is aimed at candidates to combat the common belief that the election is a second referendum on British membership of the Community.

The Conservative government, under ex-Prime Minister Edward Heath took Britain into the Community in January, 1973. But when Labor returned to power in 1974 they pledged to renegotiate and improve British terms of membership and then hold a referendum on whether the country should stay in or come out.

The Home Office has not said whether the intention is to release Bell on parole within a few years.

But several members of Parliament immediately protested the transfer. "Can't the Home Office recognize a dangerous case when they see one?" said MP Michael Brotherton.

The Home Office confirmed

reports Monday that Bell was transferred last week to Askham Grange Prison, in Yorkshire. The

center, for 128 women, has no bars, fences or security locks. Long-term prisoners are often transferred to such facilities for one or two years before parole.

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lunch last remaining territory

Tanzanians take Idi Amin's empty village

DRABA, Northwest Uganda, June 4 (R) — Tanzanian and Ugandan government forces have moved through Idi Amin's home town and reached the Sudanese border, securing the last remaining corner of Uganda for its new masters.

Three Tanzanian tanks led an army battalion Saturday to within 200 yards of a small bridge marking the frontier. They met no resistance from soldiers loyal to Amin of whom there was no trace. As the liberation forces reached the border they cheered and embraced one another, celebrating the end of a 1,000-mile trek

across the country they entered last January.

On the other side of the border Sudanese soldiers could be seen in trenches, weapons at the ready. The Tanzanians' waves and shouted greetings went unheeded.

Sudanese officials have been critical of the Tanzanian role in Uganda. President Jaafar Numeiri said recently that as a result of Amin's overthrow by Tanzania it was no longer safe to be a Muslim in Uganda.

When Tanzanian and Ugandan government forces approached Koboko, Amin's home village 15

miles south of the border, they found it totally devoid of life — except for one dog and one chicken.

The entire population had apparently fled to Sudan or Zaire.

Peasants in nearby villages told Tanzanian forces that Amin's soldiers had warned the population that the Tanzanians were coming to massacre residents of Amin's home area.

As the liberation forces moved north to Koboko, three of Amin's soldiers surrendered. They said they had been in a group of five who leaped from an army truck heading for Sudan. Their two

companions had been shot and killed by other pro-Amin soldiers during the escape attempt.

The three soldiers said they had been told they were being taken to a camp in Sudan for military training in preparation for a return to fight against the new Uganda government.

Thousands of Amin's soldiers, many of them originally recruited from southern Sudan, are believed to have fled across the Sudanese border.

Tanzanian Maj. Gen. Silas Myunga shook hands with cheering soldiers at the frontier and announced: "We have taught Amin a lesson he will never forget."

Residents of the district capital said Amin had not been seen since mid-April and Tanzanian intelligence sources said they believed he was in Libya.

As liberation forces arrived in Oribi, other units secured Yumbo and Moyo without having to fight — thus bringing the last remaining areas of Uganda under control of the new government.

Senior Tanzanian officers said they expected that Tanzanian forces would begin returning home in the near future.

There was no sign in Uganda's northern areas of thousands of cars and trucks and other goods looted by Amin's forces as they retreated.

Tanzanian officers said they believed the loot was taken into Sudan or Zaire.

Opposes lifting sanctions

Young scoffs at Rhodesia vote

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) — Saying he didn't believe recent Rhodesian elections were "free and fair," U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young on Sunday made it clear he would not favor the lifting of U.S. trade sanctions against the African country at this time.

But Young, interviewed on a network television news program, stopped short of saying he would vote in protest if President Jimmy Carter did lift the sanctions.

In answer to a question, Young said: "I would certainly respect his right to do that, and I would give his consideration to his sons... it would depend on his son's voting."

I didn't get into the job thinking I was going to win every battle," he said.

Carter may act soon on the election question, which has become a crucial one for the administration. The Senate

recently passed a resolution supporting recognition of the new government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the lifting of U.S. sanctions, and the Senate Armed Services Committee approved an amendment aimed at forcing Carter to lift the sanctions in exchange for approval of his \$ 40 billion weapons bill.

But guerrilla leaders and many African nations strongly oppose such a move.

Young said the Senate resolution was an "immediate, emotional response" to the recent Rhodesian election that installed the first-ever black prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Young said the elections were not fair or free because "the people of Rhodesia, black or white, never had an opportunity to discuss freely the options.

"From the very beginning (former Prime Minister) Ian Smith decided what the constitution must be," he said.

Sithole minister 'alarmist'

Sithole denies plotting to kill Muzorewa

ALISBURY, June 4 (AP) — Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole said charges that his party had tried to assassinate Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa were "solute rubbish."

Sithole, Muzorewa's main political rival, said in an interview, "It is totally untrue that any of my men were involved in any assassination plot."

On Saturday, Muzorewa's minister of Law and Order Francis Zindoga said the detention last week of 4 members of Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union was connected with a plot to assassinate Muzorewa and his

aides. The men have been released.

"He (Zindoga) is just an alarmist and one would have thought a minister in his position would have been more careful than just alarming people for nothing," Sithole said.

Security sources privately said the ZANU officials were being held only for hoarding weapons. They also said there was no firm evidence of any assassination plot.

In a previously scheduled television and radio address to the nation Sunday, Zindoga declared: "Political party rivalry which involves thuggery and intimidation must cease."

The government, he said, would "not hesitate to act against those who by unconstitutional means may seek to destroy what has been achieved by the people through the ballot box. Subversive elements will be prosecuted in the courts."

Sithole was a participant in the transitional government that led to last month's election and last week's installation of a black-led government. But he declined to take any of the 12 seats his party won in parliament, charging that the poll was rigged in Muzorewa's favor.

Muzorewa won 50 seats, nine went to blacks loyal to tribal Chief Kayesa Ndiweni, and under the constitutional arrangement whites took 28.

In his maiden nationwide address Saturday, Muzorewa accused unnamed internal political foes of "treasonable behavior" and warned he would fight them with "whip and teeth."

He left little doubt he was referring to Sithole, although the bishop is also facing dissension within his own United African National Council.

Claude Nhikwenda, a top Sithole aide accused Zindoga of "making political capital" out of "unfounded allegations" to discredit ZANU.

Other ZANU officials expressed fears that the allegations might be a forerunner to a crackdown on the party.

Pennsylvania battles polio in Amish area

LANCASTER, Pa., June 4 (AP) — More than 80,000 people have been immunized in special polio clinics set up to stop an outbreak of the paralyzing disease among members of the Amish religious sect.

State health officials said 56,452 people were immunized Sunday and 30,081 others received the vaccine Saturday in Lancaster County. Several Amish families were among those who took the oral vaccine on Sunday.

Health officials have stockpiled 200,000 doses of vaccine for the three-day immunization program, which concludes Monday.

The victims in the current outbreak have been either members of the Amish sect or people who came in contact with the Amish, who have avoided immunizations in the past.

Lancaster County is the cultural home of the Amish, who generally shun outside ways. The Amish have no specific religious opposition to vaccines, and about 4,000 of the county's 12,000 Amish inhabitants have been immunized in a separate program.

Six Pennsylvanians and four people in Wisconsin, Iowa and Ontario have come down with an active form of polio in the nation's worst outbreak since 1972.

Health officials say for every active case there are likely to be up to 100 carriers of the polio virus who can infect others.

India orders martial law or second Gujarati city

NEW DELHI, June 4 (AP) — Indian Army troops were called out to control violence in Baroda, western India, late Sunday and few was ordered in the city after local authorities failed to control mob protesting a hike in milk prices, the United News of India reported.

The news agency reported that soldiers were posted at sensitive areas in the city in Gujarat state about 400 kilometers north of Mumbai.

Baroda is the second city in Gujarat to come under army rule in the past week.

Martial law has been imposed in Ahmedabad, the state capital, after rebel policemen demanding salary increases and other benefits turned violent last Thursday.

UNI reported from Baroda that state reserve police were called out when local policemen were found to be indifferent to the violence, apparently in sympathy with the strikers in Ahmedabad. But even the reserve police failed to establish order in the city and the army was ordered to move in.



IN MEMORIAM : Tony Bennett, playing the clown "Orville", sings the Charlie Chaplin song "Smile" during filming of a movie called "The Town" in memory of Emmett Kelly, one of the world's famous clowns.

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HAT TOSS : The 882 members of the Air Force Academy's class of 1979 join in the traditional hat toss after graduating ceremonies last Wednesday in Colorado.

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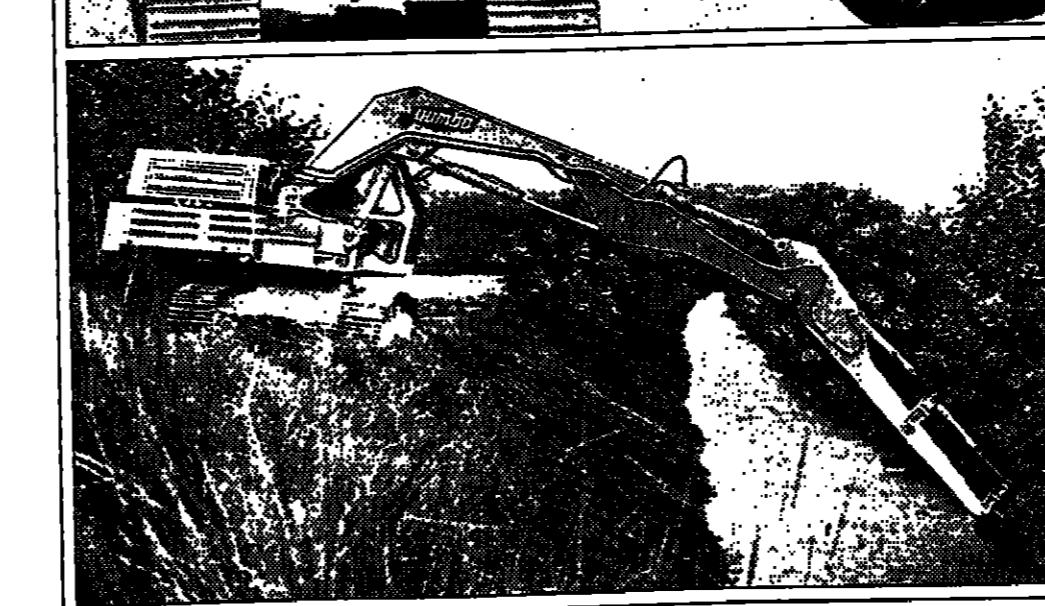
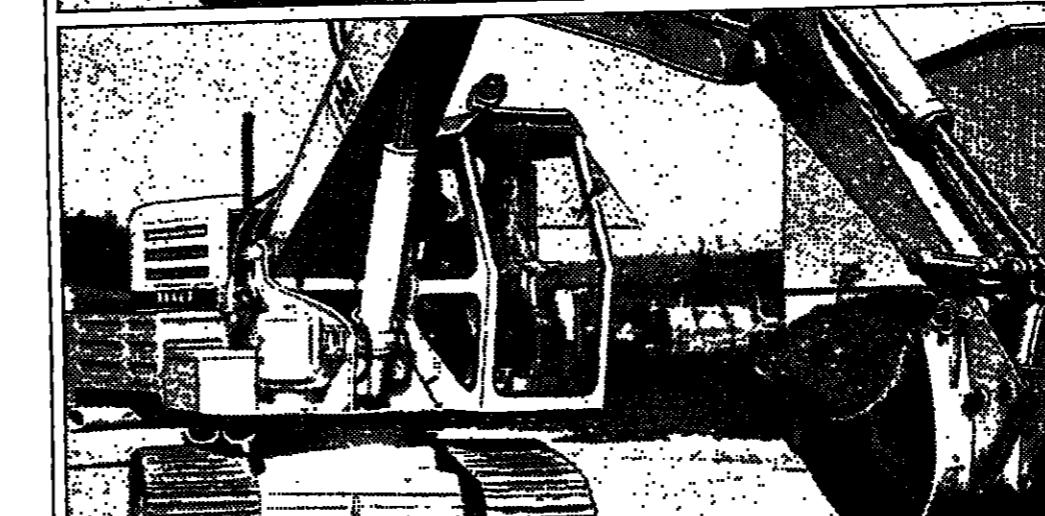
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Rhodesia's U.S. Senate

By Stanley Macebuh

NEW YORK —

To many Africans it was always clear that the U.S. Senate never did have much stomach for the radical shifts that the administration sought to bring to American policy on southern Africa. Both Rhodesia's outgoing prime minister, Ian Smith, and the South African government knew this and have consistently exploited this knowledge to the full.

The recent Senate resolution asking President Carter to lift the economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia in 1966 and 1968 was predictable. What was surprising was the lopsided pattern of the 75-to-19 vote and the casualness with which many senators glossed over the basic issues. All but the 19 senators appear to have bought the argument that the recent elections in Rhodesia had been "free and fair" and that Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa can't be such devils if they could command the support of 65 percent of their country's electorate. But elections were neither free nor fair and merely ratified a number of principles that Americans in particular ought to have little difficulty rejecting as totally racist.

Rhodesia has a population of almost 7 million people, 85 percent of them black, 15 percent of them white. But the constitution that the newly elected government is supposed to enforce grants almost 30 percent of the seats in parliament to whites, thus enshrining the manifestly racist doctrine that white Rhodesians have an interest in the state altogether out of proportion to their numerical strength.

The constitution insists that the new cabinet will consist of 20 ministers, 14 of them black and six of them white. But it leaves the personnel structure of the white-dominated armed forces, the police, judiciary and civil service virtually unchanged, thus insuring that white Rhodesians, despite their being a minority, will retain their control of all the major institutions of the state.

White Rhodesians were given an opportunity to ratify or reject the constitution in a referendum and Smith saw to it that they gave it their overwhelming support. Black Rhodesians were never allowed to vote on it, presumably because they were failed to understand its complexities. But that did not stop them being marched to the polls to elect a government that would implement the very constitution that they were too unintelligent to comprehend.

Much has been made of the fact that over 60 percent of the registered voters went to the polls, thus demonstrating their overwhelming support for the deal which Smith struck with Bishop Muzorewa. But no independent observers of the elections took much trouble to determine the validity of the voting lists or to examine the subtler forms of coercion the government used to influence the outcome. — (NYT)

Living on the 'knife's edge'

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON —

The Iranian revolution and the shocks that followed have produced in the United States an acute new perception of the power that a handful of small, Middle Eastern countries hold over the security of a country that still considers itself the mightiest on earth.

Even a brief interruption in the flow of oil from Saudi Arabia, for example, would produce havoc quickly in the American economy, officials here agree. A prolonged oil cutoff, they add, would threaten economic and political chaos.

Yet despite this perception, critics say, little has been done to prepare the nation for such a siege.

On the military front, while the Pentagon has filed away bundles of contingency plans for possible intervention in the Middle East, many analysts say American forces are ill-prepared to intervene in an Arab oil crisis. There are not enough of the right kinds of personnel and equipment in the right places to protect vital oil fields or shipping lanes, they contend.

In terms of the national economy, the record is disquieting, critics of American preparedness say. From the standby rationing plan just killed by Congress to the fumbling strategic oil reserve, they contend, the United States has bungled most of the efforts it has made to shield itself from such a crisis.

To be sure, many specialists believe the risks are relatively small that other producers will go the way of Iran. Moreover, they say, there is strong incentive for most Mideast countries, whatever their present or future form of government, to export substantial amounts of oil in exchange for the ready cash it brings.

But such expressions of confidence, once accepted readily in the U.S. are proving less and less comforting — particularly when it is recalled that similar assurances were being voiced less than a year ago about the stability of Shah's regime.

Meanwhile, experts and government officials issue increasingly stark warnings of the sort that Americans rarely have heard before:

— President Carter: "Our national strength is dangerously dependent on a thin line of oil tankers stretching halfway around the earth, originating in the Middle East and around the Persian Gulf, one of the most unstable regions in the world."

— Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee: "We are getting half of our oil from unreliable sources. Half of the oil available for import by the West passes through the narrow Strait of Hormuz. Sink one tanker in there, and you have shut off all that oil to the Western world. It would bring us to our knees."

— Robert Pranger, defense analyst at the American Enterprise Institute: "Saudi Arabia has gained a power over us which is quite revolutionary."

Underlying all of these comments is the belief that, in some respects, Saudi Arabia has become the most important country in the world to the United States. The U.S. economy is more dependent on Saudi crude oil than it has ever been on one resource imported from another land.

Every day, some 1.4 million barrels of oil are imported into this country from Saudi Arabia — 20 percent of all the oil the United States buys abroad. The demand is rising.

John West, the former South Carolina governor who is now serving as the Carter administration's envoy to Saudi Arabia, recently brought home a chilling analysis of how effectively the Kingdom can affect the lifestyle of millions of Americans.

At the time West spoke to an audience in Houston, the 800-odd Saudi oil wells were pumping more than 10 million barrels of oil per day. "They could cut their production in half, which would take 5 million barrels per day out of the export market, and the price would probably zoom to the neighborhood of \$25 to \$30 per barrel," West said.

"They might well get as much money for 5 million barrels of oil they would produce under that restricted production schedule as they would get presently from producing 8 or 10 million."

Despite an unsettling chill in U.S.-Saudi relations in recent months, there remains in the Carter administration an air of confidence that self-interest on both sides will sustain relations between the world's largest oil producer and the world's largest oil consumer.

Even with this basic optimism, the "knife edge" the United States is now walking between oil supply and demand grows more frightening as the days go by.

As Congress recently was rejecting President Carter's standby rationing plan, California drivers were standing in line at gas pumps, the White House warned that oil stocks were running dangerously low at the precise time when replenishment should have been under way for the coming winter.

The strategic petroleum reserve that eventually was supposed to provide a billion-barrel cushion against a cutback in foreign oil is still far behind schedule. The Department of Energy hoped to have several hundred million barrels of oil in underground salt domes by now. Instead it only has 83 million barrels.

The National Security Council has only recently begun a study of a possible emergency allocation program, going far beyond the president's battered, rejected, emergency standby gasoline rationing plan.

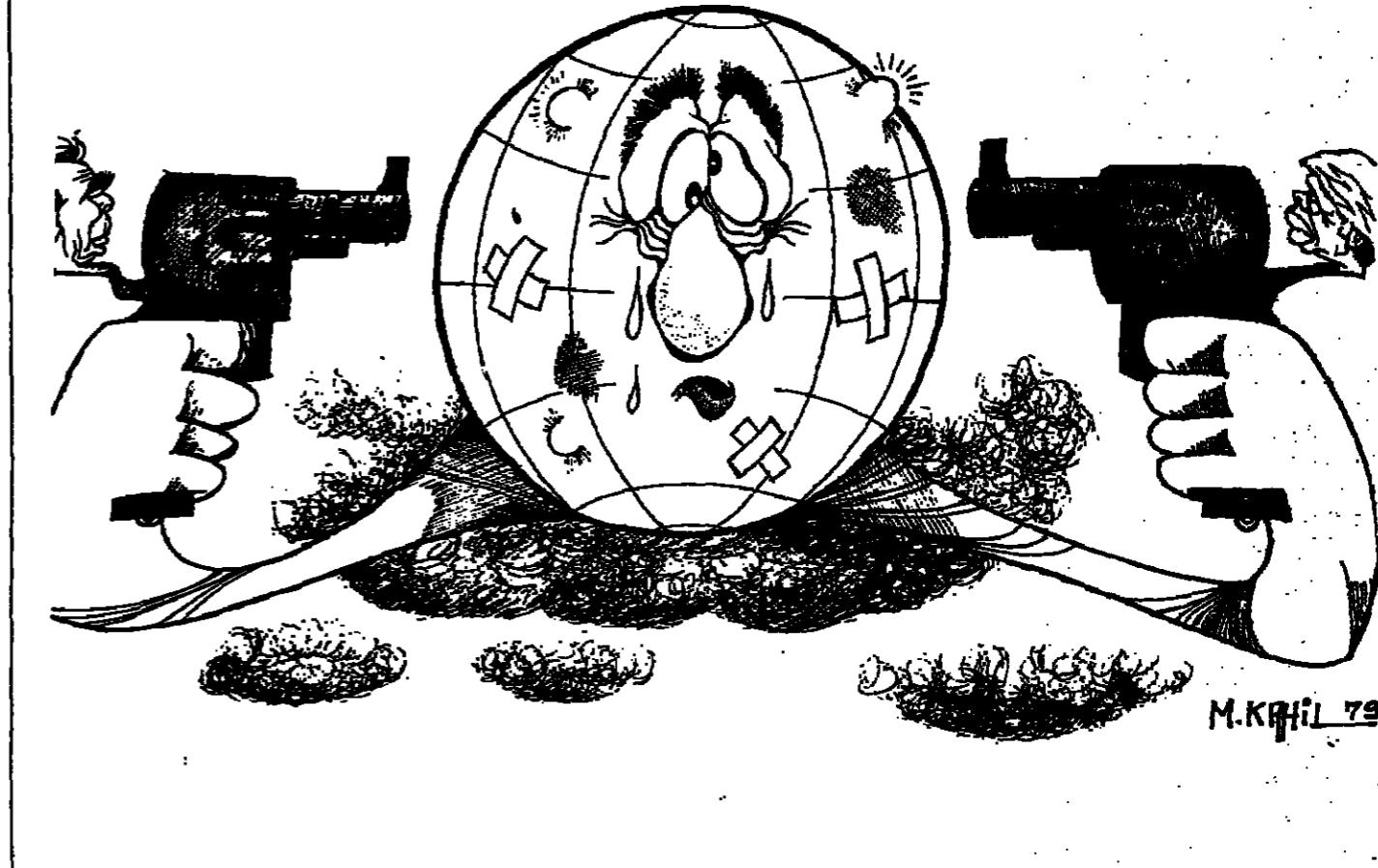
It is also widely suggested that the United States military forces be restructured to take into account the drastically greater importance that the Gulf and the Middle East have assumed in recent years, particularly in view of Soviet opportunism in Africa and the Indian Ocean.

Yet little planning has been done to increase the U.S. ability to project military strength there.

Robert Franger of the American Enterprise Institute, a former Department of Defense official, said recently that the United States is not prepared to respond adroitly should a crisis make it necessary to defend Mideast oil fields or open the Strait of Hormuz to traffic.

"We need more than an Indian Ocean fleet," he said. "We need helicopter-equipped landing forces. We need a strategy. We have postponed all the questions, and at present we could respond with nothing but a meat-ax approach."

As the real impact of the Iranian revolution began to emerge at the end of last year, Energy Secretary Schlesinger emphasized to an audience in London how the world must plan to live on the "knife's edge" for years to come. — (LAT)



Looking at Israel with fresh eyes

By Martin Wollacott

TEL AVIV —

The most symptomatic of recent events in Israel was not the handing over of El Arish, focus although that is of much anxiety and hope, but the astonishing spectacle of the president of the State of Israel pleading for two hours with a handful of Soviet adolescents. These Russian boys and girls, children of Soviet Jews in Vienna transit centers, were in the country for a tour that, it was clearly hoped, might influence their parents' decision whether to migrate to Israel or to the United States.

The increasing failure of Soviet Jews to go to Israel has been a bitter disappointment to the Israeli establishment and its implication has yet to be fully worked out. President Navon, dapper in his dark suit, told his dutiful audience, "Jews were accused of being non-productive and lazy. But here we have produced one of the best agricultural systems in the world, and our army has gained the respect of our enemies." The Russians told journalists that their parents in Vienna had been put off mainly by "death, war, and terrorism." Navon tried to ease the dangers of life in Israel in a more romantic light: "The choice is in your hands. You can live a life of drinking coca-cola and sitting in a villa in America — or you can take part in the building of the Jewish state."

Navon's was the simplest possible formulation of the Israeli myth: The Jew as farmer and soldier, Israel as the Jewish state, and, above all, the contrast between a life of purpose, danger, and dedication against slothful ease and degeneracy ("Coca Cola") elsewhere. One wit summed up the Israeli message to hesitant Soviet Jews as: "We have nothing to offer you except, blood, sweat and tears — and a subsidized flat, and income-tax concessions." The tape of president Navon's impromptu dissertation has meanwhile been sent off to Vienna, but it is unlikely to change the dismal facts and figures.

Since serious migration began in the late sixties, an estimated 200,000 Jews left the Soviet Union, out of a total Jewish population there of nearly three million — the largest reserve of discontented Jews left in the world. It is difficult to exaggerate the hope that was pinned, and is still pinned, to Soviet Jewry by many Israelis. Of the 200,000 so far out, 150,000 have come to Israel. But that healthy proportion conceals two things: one is that the first immigrants came disproportionately from Zionist activists and from peripheral Jewish communities like the Georgian Jews. Now the migration is of Russian Jews proper, and the painful fact is that they are not coming to Israel.

The proportion of "Vienna drop-outs" — those that go directly from the transit centers in Austria to the U.S. rejecting Israel without setting foot in it — has risen from a fifth in 1974 to two thirds in the first three months of 1979. At that rate, Israel will get only a few score thousand of the quarter of a million Soviet Jews expected to leave in the next few years. The Aliyah — accent — the grandiose Hebrew word for going to Palestine, might even be overtaken by the Yeridah — descent — the derogatory word for emigration from Israel. Statistics up to 1977 showed a total of 300,000 "Yordim" (descenders) since 1948, the people that Rabin once described as "deserters from the field of battle". The net gain to Israel last year, for instance, was only 5,000.

Most of those Russians that do come are "soft". Professor Alexander Veronel, a Soviet immigrant himself, says, "the brutal truth is that most Soviet immigrants are not in the least Zionist and they expecting idealism and pioneering sacrifices from them is unrealistic. A young American immigrant, commenting on the Russians and Persians in his Hebrew class, wrote, "the majority of them would like to live anywhere else except Israel."

The vital importance of the faltering Aliyah is both arithmetical and cultural. It has led to bitter debate in Israel, because it touches on the very foundation of the Jewish state. At the simplest level, the Russians were expected to provide demographic reinforcement in the battle to maintain a workable majority over the Palestinians and, for the Israeli right-wing, also over the Palestinians of the occupied territory. Then there is the question of military manpower, which since 1973 has been pushed to the absolute limit that the present population can sustain.

Gush Emunim, the extremist settler movement, in its so-called "master plan" for the West Bank says, "we expect great waves of immigration in the next 25 years bringing the total (Jewish) popula-

tion up to eight or 10 million." But the arithmetic, whether real or imaginary, is in the end less important than what one newspaper described as the blow to "Israel's historic function as an ingathering state" (destined to receive all or most Jews). The implications of what is happening is thus not accepted by many Israelis, least of all by those that do not want to reexamine their history, in the light of the Russian "defection", as a minority. The escape from that conclusion takes ever more fantastic and darker routes.

If the Soviet Jews are not coming, refuge is taken in the future, a future in which new outbreaks of anti-Semitism will blast the Diaspora. A young and able official, a supporter of the Begin government, knowledgeable and even liberal, said, "there will be another disaster in world Jewry. It could come in South America. It could come in America itself ... Let me put it this way: If, by the year 2010, the Arabs outnumber us in Israel," which, in his philosophy, would still include the occupied territory, "it will be our own fault."

The idea of a massive reinforcement from the Diaspora is thus central for that part of the Israeli elite, represented in both government, that believes that autonomy or no autonomy Israel must and will keep sovereignty over the occupied territory. It is the key to the amazing "plans" of Ariel Sharon, the former general who is now the minister of agriculture, to plant "two million" Jews in a chain of towns, villages, and settlements across the territory over the next 20 years. Sharon's plans are dreams not shared or endorsed by most of his cabinet colleagues. But the idea of the coming "reinforcement" is hard to relinquish for many Israelis, including liberals, who do not want to put aside their picture of Israel as the major event of modern Jewish history.

Israelis that do not share this complex are not lacking. It was most bluntly expressed by a young man in a Tel Aviv bar who said, "America is the Jewish national home ... Israel is the Jewish national graveyard". Typically, and understandably, he regretted what he had said immediately afterwards, and used many sentences taking most of it back. Few would join him in such an abrupt rejection of Israel's "historic function as an ingathering state". There are many that recognize it as a myth. Yehoshua Porath, an academic expert on Arab affairs, said, "people never came en masse from the liberal democracies ... They came from Eastern Europe, before they were murdered by the Germans. That is the tragedy of Zionism, that the people for whom it was designed are dead."

Another academic said, "Begin still really believes in it and a lot of people can't let it go ... Millions of Jews for the West Bank: Where are they going to come from?" But the recognition that "Israel's right to exist" is not indissolubly tied to its status as "national home," is longer in coming. For it means that it must be accepted that what the Russian Jews are doing now — choosing the West over Israel — is precisely what their forebears did. The great event of modern Jewish history, it can be argued, was neither the Holocaust nor the creation of Israel, but the massive relocation of the Ashkenazi nation in the West.

As the Jewish community of Eastern Europe, the Yiddish-speaking, Ashkenazi quasi-state that had found its large, if often difficult role, within the framework of three empires, began to collapse in the nineteenth century, the main response of its members was emigration to the West. Like the Russian Jews today, the majority went anywhere but to Palestine. Just as the Jews had solved their problems in the West several centuries before by moving east, so they now retraced their steps.

Another kind of arithmetic proves the point. Of nearly 12 million Ashkenazi Jews, less than a sixth live in Israel. The irony of Israel's history is that it was intended to become an Ashkenazi national home, but instead became the national home of Oriental Jews, of which it now holds more than two thirds.

"Zionism", Porath says, "was nearly dead before 1967 ... It was being replaced by an Israeli identity and an Israeli nationalism ... For Begin, of course, none of this had happened. Begin does not know any Israelis, he knows only Jews". It is not that such matters are never discussed in Israel. They are — endlessly, and often loudly. But somehow the various pieces are never put together into one comprehensive picture that would alter the understanding of Israel's role and purpose. Begin is far from alone in his refusal to accept that Zionism has had its day and that the whole history of Israel — and its whole future — have to be looked at with fresh eyes. — (G.)

saudi press review

vice, thus reducing dependence on the expatriate officer and at the same time being fair to our own people."

*If nuclear power abandoned***Schmidt sees oil rivalry leading to possible wars**

NEW YORK, June 4 (Agencies) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has warned of a possible war over oil competition in the world, says "Time" magazine.

In an exclusive interview with the American news weekly, the German leader is quoted as saying that "if nuclear energy is not developed fast enough, wars may become possible for the single reason of competition for oil and natural gas."

"I think that the scarcity of oil and the rising prices for crude which are a menace to the functioning of our economies, can lead to war," Schmidt said.

He is also reported to have said that he did not believe force should be used to secure oil supplies for the West.

Americans don't believe energy crisis, poll says

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP) — Americans say they would cut back on driving significantly if the gasoline shortage were real, but they remain overwhelmingly convinced the shortage is just a profit-making ploy by the oil companies, a new poll shows.

This is not to say people are treating energy problems as minor. They now say energy concerns are just about as serious a national problem as the rising cost of living.

It's just that Americans are deeply suspicious of the oil-producing countries, the oil companies and the government.

This suspicion and concern about how their lives could be changed by energy problems combine to give the public a split personality on energy.

On the one hand, three out of four Americans have not had any difficulty getting gasoline in recent weeks. But that hasn't stopped millions of drivers from "topping off" their tanks in fear of possible shortages, the poll found.

The poll was conducted by the Associated Press and National Broadcasting Company. Pollsters interviewed 800 adults across the country by telephone May 29.

Nearly three out of four American drivers — 74 per cent — said

On reports that West Germany is drifting away from the Atlantic alliance, the German leader told "Time": "That notion is being nurtured by people who for domestic reasons either fight my government in Bonn or fight the Carter administration in Washington — the malevolent intention of such rumor is obvious ... for ten years it has been the political strategy of my country to use our strong foundation within the Western community as a basis from which to try — and so far not unsatisfactorily — to ease the situation for the people living in a divided nation, to ease the situation especially toward the Eastern neighbors of Germany. In other words not to let the East-West relaxation of tensions from detente circumvent the central

European situation."

On assessments of Soviet military strength, the magazine quotes Schmidt as saying: "for more than a quarter of a century I have repeatedly heard voices that talked, sometimes in an even alarmed way, about the oncoming military superiority of the East. It has never materialized ... the West has always been strong enough to make it understood that we would defend ourselves very effectively."

Meanwhile, the chairman of the board of Standard Oil of Indiana said in New York Sunday that gasoline prices will have to reach around \$1.50 a gallon before U.S. oil companies will embark on an all-out effort to develop coal and shale resources and draw oil from old wells.

John Swearingen, who also serves as chairman of the American Petroleum Institute, also said he expects the price of gasoline to rise 10 or 15 cents in the next year, depending on the actions of the oil-producing nations.

He said that before domestic oil producers could afford to make an all-out effort to increase production, prices would have to rise to the world price level, which he said would boost the price of gasoline to around \$1.50.

In London, the "Financial Times" said in an editorial Monday that the free world faced a serious crisis if President Jimmy Carter failed to persuade America to cut back oil consumption.

The business daily said that if Carter failed, the consequences for the Western world were "gloomy."

Abu Dhabi

ABU DHABI, June 4 (R) — Abu Dhabi's oil output last year fell to 730 million barrels, down 8.5 per cent from the previous year's production, the official Emirates news agency WAM said Sunday.

Crude exports of 724 million barrels were eight per cent below 1977 sales, the agency said.

Queen's grocery shutting; high costs cited as cause

LONDON, June 4 (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II's grocery store says it is regrettably having to close down on July 7 after 130 years of business because of rising costs.

Robert Jackson and Co. Ltd., whose elegant shop from 1717 Piccadilly, London, proudly bears the sign "By appointment to H.M. the Queen, grocers," also includes the royal families of Denmark and The Netherlands among its top bracket customers.

The store, a three-minute walk across Green Park from Buckingham Palace, is also open to the monarch's subjects — any customer who steps off the street.

The 53-year-old queen has never been known to drop into the store for a tin of biscuits. Her chefs telephone in their orders for delivery at the tradesman's entrance.

Dollar drops in Tokyo; European trading subdued

TOKYO, June 4 (AP) — The dollar declined on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday, closing at 220.325 yen, down from its opening of 221.50 yen and down from Friday's closing rate of 221.40 yen.

Dealers would not attribute the dollar's slide to any particular event.

The drop in the dollar's value had little effect on cash transactions in hotels and banks, where



HELPING COPE: These Los Angeles women decided that motorists waiting in California gas lines earlier this month might like to snack on donuts and drink coffee while waiting. And, they decided, selling refreshments to motorists was a good way of raising money for their charity. Their take was \$30

Long lines, but no shortage**Soviet energy picture confusing**

MOSCOW June 4 (AP) — When long lines build up at Soviet gasoline stations, tempers don't flare. Waiting on line is a way of life here and drivers know the problem is more a shortage of stations than a lack of gasoline.

Moscow is a city of 8 million people, but has fewer than 150 gasoline stations. That is despite the fact that the Soviet Union is now the largest petroleum producer in the world, although Saudi Arabia has bigger oil reserves.

Soviet wells are yielding an average of 17 million barrels a day almost a fourth of which is exported.

The entire nation of 262 million people is believed to have only few million private cars and the demand their owners make on the country's fuel resources is substantially less than in the West. Only 5 to 10 per cent of gasoline goes for private needs.

The remainder of the nation's gasoline goes to the public sector or the military.

Driving habits in the Soviet Union differ from those in the United States and other Western societies. This is not a mobile society.

Crude exports of 724 million barrels were eight per cent below 1977 sales, the agency said.

High octane gasoline sells for \$1.32 a gallon. Regular octane is \$1.20 a gallon and a lower grade sells for 90 cents. So a Soviet driver can fill his car for around \$12. The average monthly wage is \$255.

Prices were substantially lower until March 1, 1978 when they were doubled in the most sweeping retail price change in years.

The State Price Committee chairman, Nikolai Glushkov, said then that the price of gasoline

went up because production costs had increased and because "tens of hundreds" of people had asked that giveaway gas prices be ended.

Those who own cars use them for recreation, like a spring weekend escape from the city or a drive to a forest locale to forage for mushrooms, among other popular Soviet pastimes. Because of the severe winters many motorists put their cars up on blocks and cover them with tarpaulins from December to April.

Gasoline prices are higher than in the United States but lower than in many West European countries, some of which have prices exceeding \$2 a gallon. Car models available here are smaller and average up to 23 miles a gallon.

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Third World-Western split prevented gains at UNCTAD meeting

MANILA, June 4 (AP) — Rich

and poor nations spent a month

discussing Third World demands

for greater clout in the world

economy but couldn't agree even

on a description of the economic

state of the world.

The gulf dividing them on all

major issues was so deep that the

fifth United Nations Conference

on Trade and Development ended

Sunday morning with few solid

achievements.

The problem of UNCTAD

was a lack of limitation to trade

and development problems," said

West German Economics Minister

Otto Lambsdorff. "We wasted

immensely valuable time on

international

movements, Egypt-Israeli

problems and Cambodia."

An American official said U.S.

delegation leader Charles Meissner

spent five of the last seven

days trying to solve extraneous

political issues that Washington

found unacceptable.

But UNCTAD's most serious

failure, Lambsdorff said, was that

we could not agree even on a

description of the state of affairs of

the world economy." He called

this "most deplorable."

A key bone of contention was

who's to blame for the world's cur-

rent energy crisis.

The United States and the

major industrial nations wanted

energy mentioned because they

claim high oil prices and shortages

are hurting them and retarding

Third World development.

Gasoline prices are higher than

in the United States but lower

than in many West European

countries, some of which have

prices exceeding \$2 a gallon. Car

models available here are smaller

and average up to 23 miles a

gallon.

But some Soviets do not appear

to take conservative measures

seriously.

According to the official press,

there is far more waste in the

state-run organizations. It is

common in Moscow to see govern-

ment trucks and cars running

idle for 10 minutes or more.

Newspapers have accused rural

tractor drivers of selling surplus

gasoline.

The energy issue illustrated the

strong philosophical differences in

how each side perceives the

economic realities of the world.

Algeria's delegation leader

Idriss Jazairy, the chief Third

World spokesman on the issue,

said the West is asking all coun-

tries "to join forces to fight infla-

tion and unemployment, and to

promote overall growth while

ensuring the stability of the world

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promote overall growth while

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Greece, Turkey talk tourism

ATHENS, June 4 (R) — Turkish Minister of Tourism Alev Coskun Sunday began a two-day visit to Greece in which he will have talks on tourism cooperation. He was greeted on his arrival in Athens by George Daskalakis and Panayotis Lambrias, respectively president and secretary general of Greece's Tourism Organization (EOT). Lambrias visited Ankara last month for talks with Coskun. Greece and Turkey are trying to establish cooperation over tourism in spite of political issues dividing them.

arab news

Middle East Shipping Information

Compiled with the co-operation of Lloyds of London.

Dacca, Kuwait end trade talks

KUWAIT, June 4 (R) — Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman said Sunday talks with the ruler of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah had been successful and a joint committee would be formed to specify areas of bilateral economic relations. Speaking at a press conference, Ziaur, on a three-day official visit to this Gulf state, added that his country welcomed and would offer all guarantees for Kuwaiti investments there. On the Middle East crisis, he said Israel should withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and expressed support for the legitimate rights of Palestinians in self-determination and the establishment of their own state.

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Ihsa Maru May 24 Abu Dhabi
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Dessa Optima Ras Mishab
Ocean Strength May 25 Dubai
Stratmey Bahrain
Rabenfels Dubai
Wakale Maru Kuwait
Khalid Star Dubai
Norwegian Ras Michael
Merzano Hispania May 26
Reverna Ocean
Arc Independence May 25
Havdrot Texaco Greenwich
Sekina Shohar Maru
Mobil Magnolia Al Rifaifan
Jarmada Texaco Rochester
Talisman May 30 Kuwait
Robert Maersk May 25
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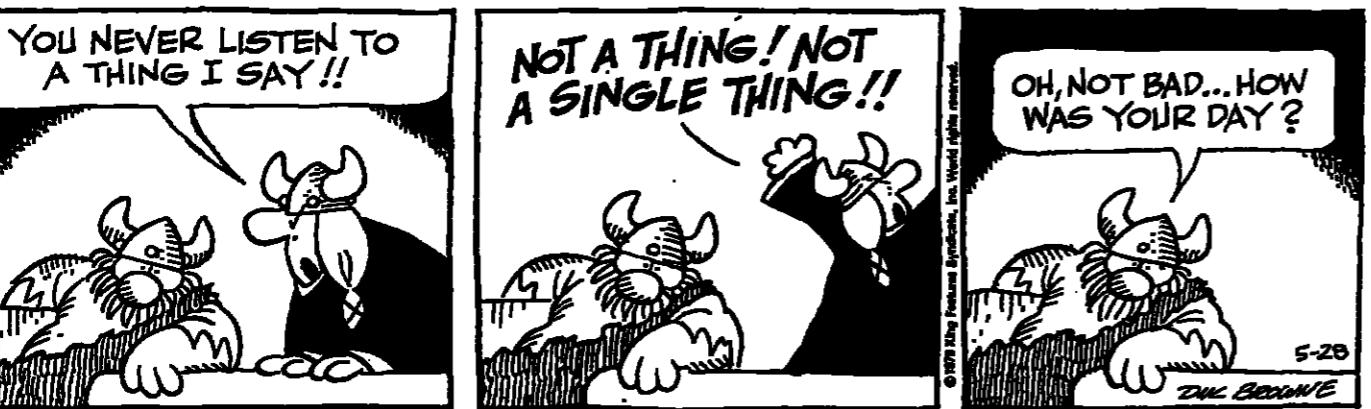
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



'Don't ask Joey how him and his Mom and his sister and his Dad are, right now...he's on his way to the BATHROOM.'

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Fiddler

2 on the reef

3 Configuration

10 Late golfer

11 Where the

12 Slaughter

14 Comes on stage

15 Anticipate

17 Wee bird

18 Murphy

19 Suffix with

20 Lack of power

22 Maple genus

23 Passive

24 Govenor

25 Carbine

26 Tend the

27 Lease

28 Italian

29 Dutch city

30 Imaginary

31 Clan

32 Ostrich

33 Cargo

34 Derrick

35 Grammatical

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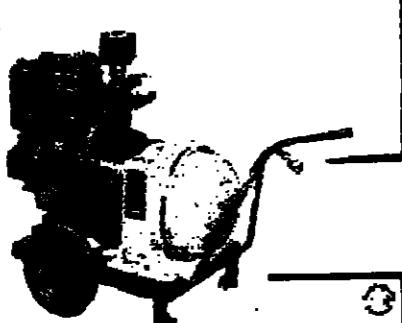
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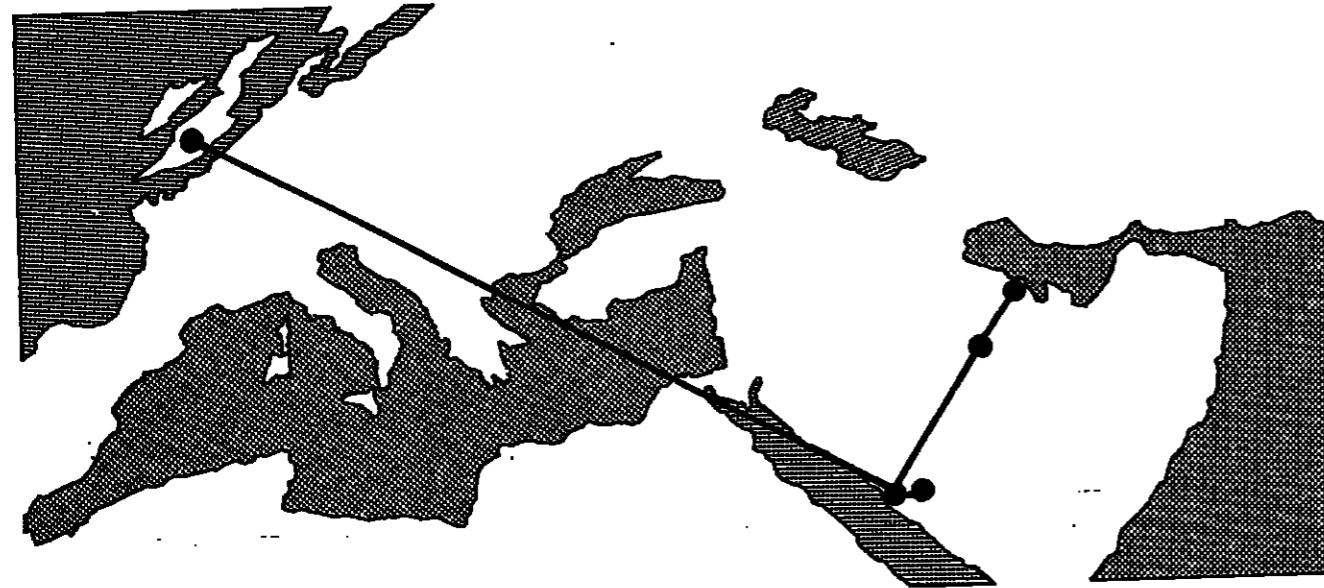
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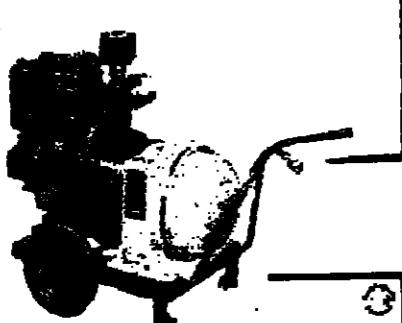
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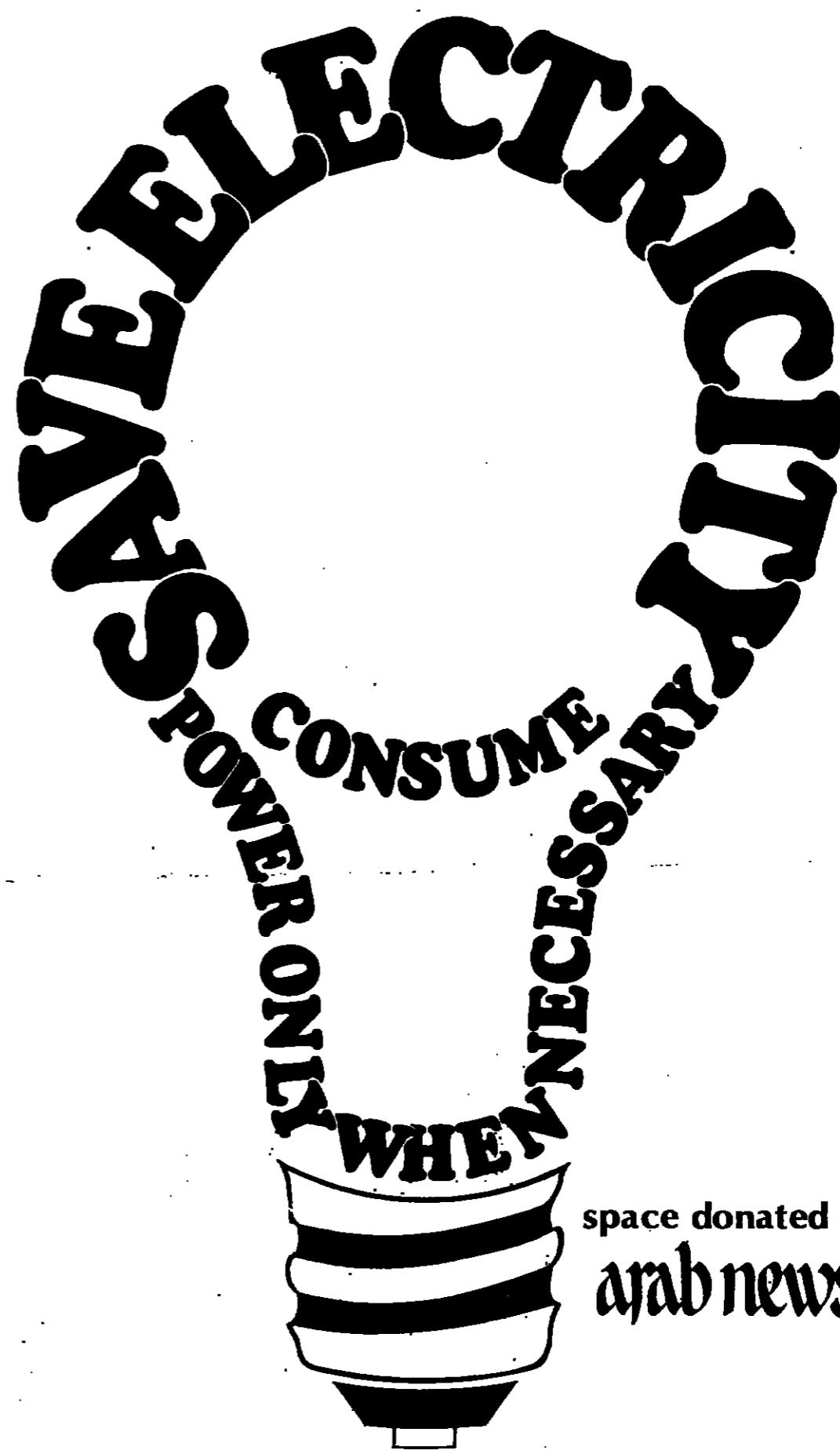
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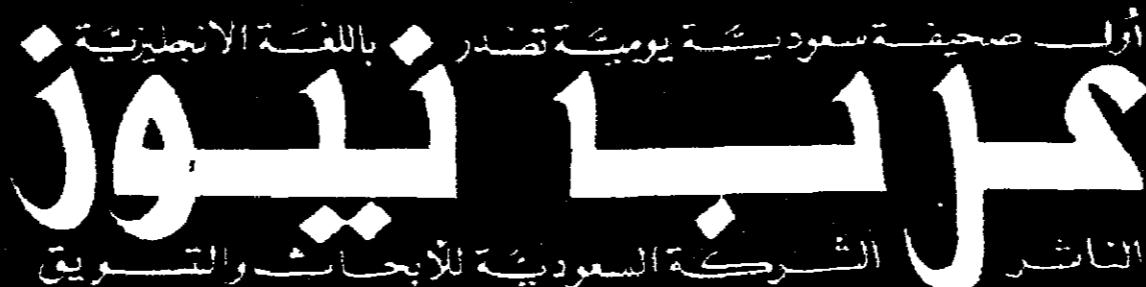
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Somoza flies to offensive against Nicaragua fighters

MANAGUA, June 4 (AP) — President Anastasio Somoza, dressed in green combat fatigues, flew to southern Nicaragua Sunday to rally National Guardsmen fighting left-wing guerrillas near the border with Costa Rica.

Somoza Saturday accused Costa Rica of backing an invasion by Nicaraguan guerrillas from bases in Costa Rica and threatened to declare war if the attacks do not stop.

The National Guard, Nicaragua's combined police and

army, moved rocket launchers, long-range mortars and tons of ammunition into the south to fight guerrillas holding strategic hilltop positions near the frontier, Guard officials said.

Somoza, who is the National Guard commander, wore five stars on his uniform collar and a pistol strapped to his waist as he flew by helicopter to an undisclosed location.

Fighting was also reported in several northern cities, but troop commanders along the southern

border said they were encountering heavily armed and experienced fighters, not "green guerrillas."

Residents of the capital and major cities swept food off the shelves of local stores and supermarkets in preparation for a general strike called for Monday by Somoza's opponents. The strike has been called by the left-wing Sandinista Liberation Front, which is spearheading the revolt to

fight to the death.

Reporters close to the fighting near the Costa Rican border on Saturday saw heavy guard reinforcements being poured into the area.

Local troop commanders said the guerrillas had taken five strategic hilltops stretching along the coast four miles into Nicaragua and were digging in with heavy weapons, including 81 millimeter mortars, .50-caliber machine guns and antitank rocket

A source close to the president said Somoza had been asked by one Guard officer to "just give us two minutes" in which to fire across the border and neutralize heavy mortar fire coming from the Costa Rican side.

The Guard claimed Sunday morning that its troops had recaptured one of the hills Saturday night, relieving the hamlet of El Ostional from guerrilla mortar fire.

El Ostional, about six miles north of the border, came under heavy shelling that wounded two civilians before the entire civilian population was evacuated Saturday, local commanders said.

Guard officers said an operation was being mounted to cut the guerrilla supply and escape lines across the border. Long-range 120mm mortars, rocket and tons of ammunition were being ferried into the battle area, and sources said the big push could start early Monday.

And in Managua Sunday, government troops said they had repulsed a Sandinista guerrilla attempt to seize the northwest city of Chinandega.

The military said 53 guerrillas were killed in Chinandega in the past 24 hours and troops were in control of the city 132 kilometers from the capital.

ARLINGTON : Evelyn Lincoln, President Kennedy's personal secretary, makes her annual visit to Arlington National Cemetery last week to honor the 22nd anniversary of the late president's birth. She was in a wheelchair because of a hip injury. Raymond Costanzo, cemetery superintendent, places flowers on the grave for her.

Israelis claim sinking commando raiding boat

TEL AVIV, June 4 (Agencies)

— Israeli naval vessels Sunday night sank a speedboat carrying Palestinian commandos on their way to carry out an attack in Israel, the Israeli military spokesman claimed Monday.

The commandos were apparently drowned, he said.

The speedboat was attempting

Benazir Bhutto,

Tikka Khan face

legal proceedings

LARKANA, Pakistan, June 4

(R) — Pakistan's military government has begun proceedings against the daughter of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and an ex-army chief of staff for making "objectionable" speeches at Bhutto's graveside, police sources said Sunday.

Benazir Bhutto and retired Gen. Tikka Khan had also been charged with inciting people and violating a ban on making speeches in public places, the sources said.

A high-ranking member of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, Bashir Narejo, had been similarly charged, they reported.

No arrest has been made so far, the police sources added.

Bhutto was hanged in April on charges of ordering the assassination of a political opponent.

to land on the Mediterranean coast near the northern village of Rosh Hanikra when it was spotted by Israeli naval units.

"In the ensuing exchange of fire, the speedboat was sunk" and all the commandos "apparently drowned," the Israeli spokesman said.

The border village of Rosh Hanikra is located eight kms. north of the coastal resort town of Nahariya, which has come under attack from seaborne commandos several times.

Israel maintains naval and air patrols as well as a dense radar network to stop infiltration from the sea but commando units have managed to penetrate the defenses several times.

In the occupied West Bank, Israeli forces demolished a Palestinian house and sealed up four others Monday, in a crackdown on Palestinians.

An army spokesman claimed the houses had been used by four Palestinians — three of them girls — responsible for a series of attacks which killed at least four people and wounded dozens of others over the past year.

The destroyed house was in the village of Jania near Ramallah. It had been occupied by a 22-year-old woman teacher Atas Ahmad Yussef who, the spokesman claimed, was caught planting a bomb in a Jerusalem bus depot last week.

The announcement, in a special statement to the House of Representatives (lower house), ended a bitter fight by conservationists to protect the reef, home for some of the world's most spectacular sea life.

The ban has been in force since a government inquiry was undertaken on whether an oil search would harm the reef's intercon-

Ex-chief of SAVAK executed

TEHRAN, June 4 (AP) — Iran's revolutionary courts sentenced five more secret police and security officers to death Monday and they were executed by firing squad at dawn, the state radio and Tehran newspapers reported.

This raised the total number of firing squad executions to 261 since the Shah was deposed last February.

The latest to be executed

included Muhammad Karim Baserian, the former chief of Savak — the Shah's dreaded secret police — and two of his subordinates.

The two others were Lt. Col. Abdulhossein Soroush, the former chief of police of Rafsanjan, in southeastern Iran, and Lt. Hafez Araveshi, the chief of the police investigation department in the same city.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Amir Rahimi, chief of Tehran's military police, said Monday the military police was not taking responsibility any longer for the security of Ayatollah Khomeini's residence.

"Since the religious leaders have not shown any cooperation with the military police, I thought it would be better if the military police withdrew from the situation altogether," Rahimi said in an interview with "Ettefaat" newspaper.

The newspaper added that with the withdrawal of the military police, the security of Khomeini's residence was once again in the hands of revolutionary guardians.

But the military police would maintain security control over the district in which Khomeini's residence is located in the holy city of Qom, the newspaper said.

Attempted coup said foiled by Ghanaian forces

LONDON, June 4 (R) — The commander of the Ghanaian Army who announced over Accra Radio that an attempted coup early Monday had failed later broadcast an appeal to members of the armed forces to cease fire.

Maj. Gen. Odame Wellington also called on Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, named as leader of the uprising, and any of his followers with him to meet.

"I give you all the full assurance that there will be no victimization nor arrest of any sort whatsoever," he said here.

Rawlings appeared before a court martial last month accused of leading an attempted uprising on May 15.

He and six other Air Force men were charged with attempting to commit mutiny with violence and to overthrow the authority of the country's armed forces.

In an earlier broadcast Accra Radio said he had been "released by other ranks" — presumably freed from jail.

In his second broadcast Wellington said all other military personnel were to report to their respective units as instructed.

At the same time all flights by air force planes were to cease.

"I urge you all to cooperate fully to enable speedy normalization of the situation," he added.

The attempted uprising came just two weeks before presidential and parliamentary elections on June 18 which are intended to restore civilian rule after seven years of military government.

Conservationists had feared the government might be swayed by rising oil prices and shortages into resuming exploration of the reef.

Drilling carried out before the 1970 ban showed areas where there might be oil.

On Great Barrier Reef

Australia to continue oil search ban

CANBERRA, June 4 (R) — Oil exploration and drilling would not be allowed on Australia's Great Barrier Reef until scientific studies showed it would not harm the environment, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said Monday.

The announcement, in a special statement to the House of Representatives (lower house), ended a bitter fight by conservationists to protect the reef, home for some of the world's most spectacular sea life.

The ban has been in force since a government inquiry was undertaken on whether an oil search would harm the reef's intercon-

nected ecological system.

"It has been decided there should be no further exploration for petroleum in the Great Barrier Reef region and that there would be no renewal of petroleum exploration permits in the region until the results of both short and long term research are known," Fraser's statement said.

Conservationists had feared the government might be swayed by rising oil prices and shortages into resuming exploration of the reef.

Drilling carried out before the 1970 ban showed areas where there might be oil.

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International



Four others killed

Japanese firm finds oil at Egypt Red Sea well

TOKYO, June 4 (R) — A Japanese oil firm drilling in Egypt said Monday it had struck oil in a test well on the Red Sea coast.

The wholly Japanese-owned firm, Egyptian Petroleum Development Co., has been prospecting in the West Bakri area since 1975 under a development and production-sharing deal with the Egyptian government.

It said the fifth of six test wells was producing 1,280 to 1,300 barrels a day at a depth of 2,300 meters. More time would be needed to determine whether the strike

was commercially viable.

A spokesman would not comment on a report in a Japanese financial newspaper that the deposits would yield 20,000 to 30,000 barrels a day.

Under the agreement with Egypt, 85 per cent of any oil goes to the Egyptian Petroleum Organization and 15 per cent to the Japanese firm.

The company was established in 1972 by a consortium of 36 Japanese firms with a capital of \$25.4 million, 46 per cent owned by the semi-official Japan National Oil Corp.

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The attempted uprising came just two weeks before presidential and parliamentary elections on June 18 which are intended to restore civilian rule after seven years of military government.

Until last year, Ghana was ruled by former Gen. Ignatius Acheampong, who seized power in 1972. He was himself deposed last July by colleagues in the ruling Supreme Military Council who accused him of being corrupt and despotic.

Vorster quits over 'slush fund' scandal

JOHANNESBURG, June 4 (Agencies) — President John Vorster resigned Monday with the publication of an investigation into a scandal rocking the South African government that accused him of a cover up.

The resignation of the 64-year-old Vorster, who had been prime minister for 13 years until his resignation last September, was announced to a stunned parliament in Cape Town, by Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

"I regret to inform the house that the state president has tendered his resignation, with effect from June 4, 1979, to the Speaker of the House of Assembly," Botha announced.

He said that Marais Viljoen, the president of the senate, would be inaugurated as acting state president later Monday. The state president occupies a largely ceremonial post in South Africa.

Vorster's resignation came as the investigative report was presented in parliament for discussion.

Local newspapers had been predicting that Vorster would be forced to resign when the report was made public.

The judicial commission investigating the scandal castigated Vorster for covering up the affair when he was prime minister.

The commission said it was amending its earlier findings that Vorster had emerged from the affair with unblemished integrity.

The report said that by covering up misappropriations of millions

The draft's publication coincides with growing debate over freedom of the press in Iran.

In the past month, the state newspaper "Ayandegan" banned for several days followed severe criticism from Khomeini for "acting against the interest of the revolution."

An "Islamic association" production workers took another leading paper, "Kayhan" from its regular editorial board resulting in a protest strike of paper's 200 reporters.

The law stipulated that offenders would be tried before a jury of 11 persons, selected on a year by a committee made up of the mayor of any city, a representative of the ministry of justice, the head of the district court and the district government.

It also provides imprisonment of six months to two years for a class inciting people to riot, set fire, arson, robbery or murder encouraging members of armed forces to mutiny or to obey orders.

The new draft would permit 20-year-olds to publish newspapers. The present age is 30.

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